painting was based. This party went before the people headed painting and ability, y a pain, as comines for Governor, of distinction and ability, y a pain, as comines for the great indextry, speaking and expending his originals in all the counties of the State; and it wouldn't have presented another than the state; and it is should be supposed to the state; and it is should be supposed to the state; and it is there do not supposed to the state; and it is there do not supposed, and there was surely notating in the state than the state and the state of the supposed the countries of our Union to expend the supposed to the supposed the supposed to th

we missible dispers. 1787, when the provision relative to Os the Sub of Angest. 1787, when the provision from justice were under consideration in the Constitution from justice were not be delivered us the order of the constant of the cons

memory head to service or labor in any one State, "Ac. 10.

18.

Supplement 18, article 4, section 2 (third paragraph), the term
opply was sticken out, and the words "under the fave thereinserted after the word "State," in compliance with the wish
is served after the word "State," in compliance with the wish
is served after the word "State," in compliance with the wish
is served that Slacery was issaid in a moral point of view." 10.

ps lies that Slacery was issaid in a moral point of view." 10.

18. It shares were not between the provision, it will be
self-in to led how any ment objection doubt have been made.

If the case of Priggs vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
is the dates in the Constitution of the United States, relating
past the clause in the Constitution of the United States, relating
past the case was to secure to the citizens of the slaveholding
states the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves,
property, in every state of the United by the visited.

The security of this species of property in all the slaveholding States;
security of this appeals of property in all the slaveholding States;

The Committee spologize for consuming so much time on a The Committee spologize for consuming so much time on a shiped so well understood, which they could show by the whole of the arguments and debetes on the adoption of this pro-vision of the Constitution, and the entire current of laws and belois decisions since, have all been in reference to this very

risin of saccount since, have all been in reference to this very class of persons.

In some quarters it is contended that the laws of Congress, in memorphism of the forther always of congress, in the saccount of the return of further always are unconstitutional, reference to the return of further always as we against the productions of that instrument. The state of the master to retain factorizes of that instrument. The state of the master to retain for a factorize of the further than the forest of the further than the forest of the further than the saccount of the further than the further than

take his abscording above to the State from whence he absorded." Itid.

"No person has a right to oppose the master in reclaiming his size." Itid.

"The owner of a fugitive slave has the same right to serize and in take him in a state to which he has escaped or thed, that he iad in the State from which he escaped; and it is well known that he is the State from which he escaped; and it is well known that he state is controlled with authority, in early first this right to selve or recognize is university, acknowledged in all the six-sho dung States. The Court have not the elightest becaution in holding that, under and in virtue of the Constitution, two were of the slave is colored with authority, in early State of the Union, to selve and recaptors his slave, wherever he can do it without any breach of the peace, or lingal violence. In this some, and to it sentent, this clause in the Constitution may properly be said to execute itself, site temption of from States in Note that the Constitution of execute the shoulding or fugitive slave; it declars that the logitive shall be delivered up on claim of property. It expressly declares that the figitive example from one Saic into another shall not, "In consequence of any law or requisition therein, be discharged from such service or har rand when we are said to pass shill that in express terms discharges ifm such service, we need not defend the constitutional, All the eatherlite showe cited wore long before the furites slave has of 1850.

But the question as to the right of Congress to provide for carring out this provision of the Constitution has been too long equiesced in, and too often declade by the Supreme Court of the United States, to be questiones at this time.

In Becember, 1794, the Senare appointed a Committee, consisting of the Congress to short a fugitive size, and Mr. Johnson of Surth Carolina. "To draft a fugitive for Surface and Mr. Johnson of Surth Carolina." To draft a fugitive for Surface, and on the 18th of Beauers, and Mr. Johnson of Rorth carolina.

Let be require them to execute the law of Conferent to be that die amendment of this act in 1830. This amendment provides at this by authorizing the appointment of commissioners in the ratios contribe. This right to confer these powers on persons size than Judges of the Supreme Court, is likewise open to emission, as conflicting with that clause of the Constitution tering all judicial power in the Judges of the Supreme Court. These are other provisions of this amended act, about which their is much division of opinion, which the Committee do not hard it necessary to consider hous, in so far as this law is alloged valid by the Sopreme Court; however much we may pestion its wissom, it is the law of the land, and must be obeyed until it can be repealed. So far as its constitutionality has been feeled by the highest Court competent to pass upon it, we are bloom to submit to its provisions until the decisions are reversed at the law repealed. We need not one authority to show the submit to the order of the United State is competent to pass spot the constitutionality of a law of Congress, and that the destitutional by the Supreme Court of the laws of Congress, and that the destitutional by the Supreme Court of the laws of Congress, held sentitutionally.

such to overthrow any provisions of the laws of Congress, held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, it is resolutionary.

There is but one other ground which the advocates of this lik are known to assume, that has, at the least the merit of bidness. It is, that the provision of the Constitution and the laws of Congress under fit, are both wrong—a violation of the laws of Congress under fit, are both wrong—a violation of the laws of nature and of God, and ought not, therefore, to be obvieved. It is not necessary for us to deny that the Divine will imperior to any human law, or that Legislatures have now year to enact laws against the law of nature. The language of the Court in one of the cases above cited, that, "the Constitution of the United States does not confer but seems the right to restain fugitive alayer against State legislation," puts this question is in the nature of a compact of Independent States, by which a government was created for specific purposes, mutually beneficial, but was confined in its powers to these specific purposes. In all other respects the States retained their sovercourty, enjoying its own are not proposed to the laws of another, however reponsible for the laws of sucher, however reponsible for hor laws, however but them. We have no right to complain then if we have laws for my and is in no sense responsible for our laws. Mills be said that she has no right to complain then if we will the law about the right to say under laws that laws for its and the in we would enter post this law of horse that by the compact, we exceed solved not to pass such laws are some of submit and we would interpret no impediment to her constitution. This was always for its says this law of here, by which ale respicied this right in the scate this responsibility. Those this law of this State; it is no provision of the Constitution. This was always by the configuration was the voluntary and of the States. No State was known the both and along it. Having adoleted it, we have no right no Bit makes of this State; it is no provision of the Constitution. Bit makes or numakes a slave; it is the law of the State where its created with which rears alone this responsibility. These where for events which they close have the proper to prevent, are already to the conjust, with a perfect knowledge of their existence, we tremanted with the States, agreeing upon a Constitution. This street is adopt it. Having adobted it, we have no right now to a waterd to adopt it. Having adobted it, we have no right now to by a with not abide by some of its provisions, without shandows to whole. We have had advantages from the Confederation; we must submit to the disadvantages. The Section have held alone without a Union; the Union did not give them this twee. Suppose the institution ever so wrong it cannot invalidate the obligation we are under to observe compacts with Bites because they may have laws with which we don't agree. The Western Powers of Europe—Christian powers—entired like a compact with Mohammedan Turkey, offensive and defense that has a supposed in that compact their they did not, by that compact, become responsible for the Marcal slavery that raise in Turkey; and if they had expressly used in that compact that they would not interfere with the Marcal slavery should be surrendered to their masters, it could hardly be construed as holding them responsible for the domestic system. The teamingled themselves on board the ships of the Christian of Turkey, or furnishing an excuse for violating the fail of compact.

Taylor, or furnishing an excuse for violating the faith of comlets.

The committee feel, however, that they are occupying too
modeline in defending a Union fraught with so many advantion to the whole nation. They are more avoids to make it
test to every one as it is to the committee, that the proposed
all is alliest violation of the compact by which this Union is
formed, and that it levelves nothing short of the question,
whether this State is prepared to break the compact, as it clearly
will by the passage of such a bill. No intelligent mind, we are
try, an escape from this responsibility in exciting his vote in its
arot. And the committee induge the confident belief that this
leads will by their vote upon this report, give a most unqualified
typession of its adhesion to the Constitution and laws of toese
that Stabes.

The Committee report the following resolution and recommend
is passage.

passage: Resolved, that the bill ought not pass.

DEBATE ON THE POREGOING. Mr. Dives called from the table the resolution he Judiciary Committee against the passage of the Pursonal Liberty bill. He said he desired to avail kinself of this opportunity of defending himself against he charge of inconsistency, and of having deserted the principles of the Republican party on the question

of Slavery. He understood the framers of our Constitution and founders of our Government to leave the question of Slavery with the States. But, so far as the Government of the United States extended over territory not embraced in any State, so far from establishing Slavery there, he understood the policy to be to exclude it. This he found enforced in the ordinance of States. tablishing Slavery there, he understood the policy to be to exclude it. This he found enforced in the ordinance of St, and the uniform action of the Covernment under Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. He had early attached himself with the Democratic party, and had adhered to it until he found it departing from the doctrine of our fathers in this great question of human rights. When he found that vary lending (taglif to the doctrine of Slavery extension, holding that the Constitution, of itself, carried Slavery into the Territories and held it there without power of Congress, he could adhere no longer to that

organization.
Mr. Scott-When do you understand the Democratic party to have taken that stand?
Mr. Dives—When they adopted the destrine of the
Cass-Nicholson letter. I understand the doctrine to be Cass Aichroson letter. I understand the docume to be that all territory acquired by the common treasure or by conquest to be subject to the admission of Slavery, and that Congress has not the right to exclude it. This I regard a departure from the dectrine of our fathers upon a great constitutional question—upon a great question of human right—a doctrine to which I never have. I never can abhoribe. I understood the call National Convertion at Philadelphia in 1856 to the extended to all of every party who were opposed to this invasion of the doctrine of the Declaration of In-dependence. We assembled in pursuance of this call. We declared ourselves in favor of all the compromises of the Constitution. We proclaimed to the country that cur high mission was to bring back the country to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. We denied, in the most explicit terms, all interference with the compromises of the Government. Loyalty to the Constitution was constantly inscribed on our batter. And with unwavering faithfulness I have adhered and will advent to these principles. So long as hered and will achere to these principles. So long as the Republican party adhere to these professions I will be found doing battle in their ranks. But if this great party is ever turned from this high duty and led against the Constitution and the laws of the country, I will not be found against it. Sir, it is those who are endavoring to turn this party from the high principles apon which it was based, and array it against the Con-titution, that are its betrayers, not those who with myself are trying to defend it against these insidious myself are trying to defend it against these insidious innovations. Let this party only adhere to its true mission of staying the encroschments sought to be made upen the Constitution, and defending the doctrine of Washington and deflerson, the greatfruths of the Declaration of Independence, and it will triumph, though the powers of Hell should be arrayed against it. Let it be perverted from this mission, and be arrayed against the Union, and it will become an instrument of disorder, anarchy and disunion. In this light there can be no difficulty in determining who is loyal to the Republican party, and who would betray it.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ALL'S WELL WITH US-THE HARRISBURG CON-VENTION-OUR SPRING BUSINESS-WHAT WE THINK OF SICKLES AND KEY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1859. There is a commendable forbearance to be noticed among all classes of the great slumbering giant of Opposition to the Lecompton Administratien, not only in Pennsylvania, but in all other quarters to which information from this city extends. The laurels we have won in recent campsigns continue fresh and green, nor have any of them been bound around unworthy brows. This forbearance is strikingly illustrated by the absence of all impatient urgency in this quarter of any one individual for the great battle of the coming year. Nor are we aware that such urgency prevails in any other direction. So far from feeling at a loss to find a man for the time, we rest in quiet confidence that we not only have him, but that at the proper moment the whole Opposition will instinctively recognize and adopt him. The disturbing elements are few and far between, the very enemy having himself removed most of them, and, by his intemperate fierceness, so mitigated the potency of the most formidable, that no folly now likely to be commit-ted can recall to active injury their extinguished virus. The tidings of one victory after another roll in upon us from East and West, assuring us that the great union of the masses has been permanently cemented. Pity that the great contest could not be fought now, when the glant energies of the West are palsied by the touch of this ruinous mis government. But patience and forbearance mus be the motto held up over and adopted by all, knowing that in this sign we shall assuredly

The Buchanan Democracy here are rent in pieces by intestine feuds, low dirty brawls to clutch and monopolize the spoils of office, or of every mean job that may be scented afar off by their corrupt of-factories. The nasty sop of the Government kitchen feeds and enriches a countless pack of these dishonest harpies throughout Pennsylvania. One after another is shown on record to be guilty of every form of secret thieving, yet the ruling power sus-tains them all, the community of villainy being com-No such fends exist amon pact and unbroken. the great People's Party of the State-no heartburnings, no impatience, no urgency. The hatch et has been buried, the calumet has been smoked, and the wampum given. Meantime we look at the imbecile floundering of an Administration, whose bankrupt Treasury performs its functions only by aid of those floods of shinplasters which it began by denouncing, and ended by buying votes to authorize it to adopt-the President recommending one policy, while his Secretary of the Treasury re intes it and insists on another. General Jackson would have sent his Secretary packing who would dare to snub him thus. To stave off an extra session it may be relied on that some new violation law will be committed, which some future Committee must lay bare. With no head to conceive a wise measure, no virtue to adopt an honest one, this Government has become a hissing and an asenishment to the world at home; while to that broad it is held up too justly as covered with a pecculant villainy which none but a Democratic overnment ever yet was guilty of. Its hoary head I leave office, blasted with the curses of millions f his fellow-citizens, and deafened by the acclations with which his bonest successor is certain o be cheered on to occupy his place.
The recent Convention of the Anti-Lecompton De

corracy was a decided success. It drew together a ast assemblage of men from all parts of the State of whom were prominent lights in the party. Their proceedings have no savor of non-commitalism The former were virulent in their repudia tion of Buchanan, while the latter, in many respects, came fully up to the true Republican creed. Indeed, in this respect the Convention went further than our side had any right to expect. The speeches and resolutions were also remarkable for containing ot a solitary word of denunciation against us. All these facts are strongly suggestive of the bitter-ness of the feud between the two wings of party, and point very certainly to the next Reublican candidate for President receiving an imcase vote from the Anti Lecompton wing. It is true that Douglas is to be the nominee of this division. But as he cannot be nominated at Charleston, the Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Pennsylvania will not waste their votes on a candidate whom they know rom the beginning they cannot elect. the proceedings at Harrisburg is believed to be the inspiration of Mr. Douglas. The Buchanan ocracy charge that he was closeted here with the leaders and shaping their resolutions. One thing, however, appears certain, that this Convention has opened an impassable gulf between all fu ure harmony, and that Pennsylvania is helplessly ost to those who so long have had her in keeping.
It is now satisfactorily ascertained that this city

as done its full share of the usual Spring business, even with the South, in spite of unusual effort made by your own merchants to attract an undue share from that region. Our great business streets share from that region. Our great business streets have been, and even now are lumbered up on all the sidewalks with tuns of merchandise for the South and West. No such indications would have been observable had not the payment of old scores been satisfactory to the seller. If the quantities sold this year have been less than in the flush times gone by, the mode of payment has at least been better. So far as the West is concerned, it seems to be in some measure working clear of its late

embarrassments. All who visit us from that section speak confidently of a good wheat crop being the certain panacea for most of its pecuniary troubles. Their private letters from home all give encouraging promise that the growing crop looks as well as it possibly could, and that a huge breadth has been sown. This promise realized, and the harvest secured, and the West will again take the forward track, unless a new crash be precipitated on the country by the enormous importations now being crowded on us from Europe. On this subbeing crowded on us from Europe. ject our wisest men shake their heads in apprehen sion, and look forward for a new stricture befor October. They say we are running the same race of extravagance we did three years ago, and that, too, while having nothing but coin to export. But when, it may be asked, did the American people ever learn wisdom?

None of our daily papers published the confession of Mrs. Sickles, though most of them referred to it as too foul for their columns. This of course created an intense curiosity in the public mind to get hold of that which had been so prudently withheld from them. The less virtuous papers of your own city, all of which published it without compunction. were therefore sought after with a rush that was truly frightful, and there was much hard swearing because the supply was only about equal to a tithe of the demand. Indeed, since this trial has been going on, the newspapers here have reaped a daily harvest morning and evening. The stands where the pictorials are sold, are crowded with people buying papers for the sake of the pictures, as the buying papers for the sake of the pictures, as the portraits therein are confidingly accepted as like-nesses that may be sworn to. I am told the sale of these pictorials every week has been beyond all former example, and that in many cases the agents find it impossible to get copies enough. As regards the merits of the case, or rather what the result will be, our citizens have all made up their minds that an acquittal is inevitable. There have been some four verdicts of that kind even in this Quakerderived population, and that too, in cases far more doubtful, and far less flagitious, than that of Sickles. How any more stringent verdict is to be expected from a Washington Jury, our people cannot conceive. It is quite possible that the prominence given to this case may lead to new laws inflicting adequate punishment on the man who thus breaks up the domestic peace of another.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25, 1850. The weather has been warm and pleasant for the past two days; the deep snows of the mountains have commenced to melt, and the rivers to rise. The people of Sacramento City are afraid of a flood, and the President of the Board of Supervisors, as the chief exscutive officer of that city is called, has been authorized to take such measures as may be necessary to protect the town.

A Special Committee of the Assembly, appointed to

visit Oakland and report whether the capital should be removed to that place, made a report on the list

inst. Their report concludes thus:

"In view of the great natural advantages of that point—its superior location, climate and scenery, centrality of position, and proalmity to the next extensive sources of information, and early communication with the foreign world, and expectably in view of the economical consideration before suggested—your Committee would conclude by recommending the removal of the Government of the State to the City of Ozkland."

No action has yet been taken on the report, but day before yesterday the Assembly passed a bill to appropriate \$5,000 for the commencement of the foundation of a Capitol in Sacramento. When the Capitol shall once have been erected, the capital will be fixed. The Legislature does not seem to know its own mind; one day the vote lears toward Oakland; the next day

one day the vote lears toward Oakiand; the next day in favor of Sacramente.

Marjaville held its annual charter election on the Sist inst. There were only two tickets in the field—Administration Democrats and Douglas Democrats. The latter were victorious, casting 871 votes, while the other side cast 661, showing a Douglas majority of

The steamer of the 21st carried away the last steamer shipment of treasure for the first quarter of this year. The amount of the shipment has been as fol-

lows, for the quarter:		
To New York	1,718 BIB 36 204,902 85	
Total for the first quarter of 1759	\$9,289,793.84 19,655,773.14	
The state of the s	A R 1984 CHAIN 1815	

The frequency of highway robbery in our state has ten to the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to make that crime a capital offense.

A lasseing race took place near Sacramento on Saturday last. The first chase was for a mare valued

at \$200. She was let loose, and seventeen horsemen, with lassess, started after her. Thos. Wilson caught her after a chase of two miles and a half. The next chase was for a brown mare, which was caught after running two miles and a quarter. At the third race there were ten horsemen, and the chase, a sorrel hase was highly exciting. Many of the Americans in California have become as skillful with the lasso as the natives. No farmer in the Sacramento Valley or in the Southern counties can get along without using

Fifty swarms of honey bees arrived here by the last

Fifty swarms of honey bees arrived here by the last steamer from Pansma, and were sold a comple of days since by anction, bringing from \$16 to \$72 per hive. Some of them were not in good condition.

A lump of gold, weigrams 26 pounds, was lately found near Quartzburg, Mariposa County.

Wm. H. Newby, a colored man of much intelligence, who had been Assistant Secretary of Mr. Dillon, the French Corsul at Hayti, died in this city on the 20th. It's had also been the editor of The Majorr of the Times. He had also been the editor of The Mirorr of the Times, a paper published here as an organ of the colored

George W. Leete obtained a divorce from his wife, Jane E. Leete, in Sacramento, on the Tist inst.

John Regien was murdered by mistake at Salt
Spring Valley, Calaveras County, on the night of the
17th inst., by Michael Fritz, who supposed he was
shooting Peter Johns, the seducer of his wife. All the
parties were German. Regien leaves a wife and two
hillsren in Earlin, Prinsia.

children in Berlin, Prussis.

The Alia of yesterday, gives the following table of the amount of rain which has fallen from October to February inclusive, during this rainy season, in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton and Sonora, showing the great variations of our climate. Sonora is 120 miles distant is a straight line from this city, nearly ne east: Stockton lies about ha ad Sacramento is 45 miles north of Stockton:

Months. San Francisco. Sacramento. Stockton. Total inches...17.17 12.54 19.23 1.12 A weekly Italian newspaper, L'Eco della Patria,

A weekly taken newspaper, 1 her acts 1 has been established in this city.

Dr. W. A. Scott. Presbyterian clergyman in San Francisco, has pablished a book entitled "Estaber, the Hebrew Persian Queen." It is a collection of lectures delivered by him in his church. It is a pity that the subjects of Esther are not alive now to read what in Christian minister of San Francisco, in 1809, thinks of them. No doubt they would real the book with great interest.

The Grass Valley National says:

"Within the past six months

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS PROM

ATTEMPTED RISING OF THE NATIVES-THE QUEEN AND CHIEFS IN CUSTODY. To the Editor of the San Francisco Bulletia.

Sin: I take the opportunity of the Caroline E. Foot sailing to send you a few lines. Important events ar

ding here. the lat inst, the foreign residents of Papeets

would coincide with the French Government; and that, if there should be any disturbance, the inhabit-ants would be required to aid in quelling it.

At that time everything appeared quiet. evening (3d February) it became obvious that there was great danger of the natives rising and firing the town, and killing all the foreigness who might fall in their hands. The prompt action of the Governor, no doubt, prevented the satives from carrying out these designs. The soldiers were ordered out—the citizens armed themselves to design their lives and property. designs. The soldiers were ordered out—the citizens armed themselves to defend their lives and property. The Queen was taken in oustody, and the caleds imprisoned. This kept the people in check, as the Queen is very popular with the people. One of the princes, her cited son, making some show of dissatisfaction, the Queen was immediately informed that at the first show of opposition her son should be executed before her exist.

cuted before her eyes.

The difficulty arose from a conflict of authority between the Queen and Chiefs and the Fronch. The tween the Queen and Chiefs and the French. Ane French have long sought for a pretext to end the Pro-tectorate and "annex" the leisands to France. This pretext now presents itself, and the next news will be that the French flag has supplanted the Tahitian, and

that the French flag has supplanted the Tahitian, and
the Queen and Frinces are on their way to Paris to
receive the hospitalities of the French Emperor.

The Society Islands, from their salubriousness of
climate and productiveness, are second only to the
Sandwich group. As affording harbors for whalers to
recuperate, they are even superior to the Sandwich
Islands. A liberal course of policy would attract a
large whaling fleet.

The United States are greatly in want of a depot in
the South Pacific as harbors for their whaling fleet.

It is said that we can acquire two islands of the Society group for that purpose, with the consent of the natives, and that the French will not object, as a compart exists between the French and British Governments that neither shall exercise any jurisdiction over them. The late American Consul at Pahiti is now in ments that neither span exercise any jurisdiction with so, The late American Consul at Tabiti is now in Washington with a proposition in writing from the nativee, asking to be annexed to the United States. Stonid we acquire these islands, we will then be provided with good and safe harbors for our washing ships, so much needed, which would tend greatly to facilitate our whaling interests in the South Pacific.

Tabiti, Feb. 3, 1809.

[Evening Sullstin, 21st last.

Takifi, Feb. 3, 1819. R. [Evening Bulletin, 21st fast.]
THE TRUTHLE AT TARITI.—We have been shown THE TROUBLE AT TARITI.—We have been shown a letter, dated Feb. 4—one day later than any published advices—from Tahiti, and coming from each a source as to render its statements beyond the probability of question; in which it is stated that the difficulty between Queen Pomare and the Freuch Governor had been fully settled and a justed without further trouble. The issue of The Messenger of the date following that of this letter, would contain a full report of the disposition of the troubles, and as a vessel is now due from Tahiti, we may expect to receive it at an early day.

[Alta, 20th inst.

FROM ARIZONA.

We find the following in The Arizonian, published at Tubac, of March 24:

UNITED STATES MAILS DETAINED BY INDIANS. United States Mails Detailed by Ishlass.—
W. H. Sherman, Mail Agent on the Central route, writing from Raby Valley station, on the way-bill of the last mail, says the mail was delayed by reason of a party of Iedians corraling the driver in Egan Canon, which is situated on the west side of Stephee Valley. There were two men with the mails at the time, but the Indians numbered about twolve or fourteen, and the mail-carriers were compelled to fall back to Shell Creek station for a reenfercement. Getting a sufficient number of men to accompany them, they again set out, and arrived this time sately at Ruby station without being molested by the redshins. This trouble, however, delayed the mail over three days, and it did not arrive at the station until 4 o'clock p. m. on the 7th inst., whereas it should have arrived at the same whereas it should have arrived at the same

place on the 4th.

Appropriate Presents to the Indians.—Col. Walker, on his late visit to the villages of the Pittos and Maricopas, distributed a great variety of approand Maricopas, distributed a great variety of appropriate presents, such as plows, hoes, snovels, spades, barrows, axes, blacksmith s and carpenter s tools, much to the gratification of the ladians, who declared they had nearly given up getting those things, after baving heard so much of them. The Pimos and Maricopas are very industrious, and will make good use of their new implements. A blacksmith has need hired to re-

are very industrious, and will make good use of their new implements. A blacksmith has been hired to repair and sharpen their tools whenever necessary.

AGRICULTURE IN ARIZONA.—When Fort Buchsann was first established, there was not grain enough raised in the country to feed the troops a single month, and the contract was given out for flour on the basis of its cost and transportation from the Rio Grande, and the prices at which it was taken were quite as low as could be afforded. We are happy to say, however, that this state of things is changed in some measure. The valleys of the Soncita and the Santa Cruz are profacing langely, and there is a prospect of still greater increase leys of the Soncita and the Santa Cruz are producing largely, and there is a prospect of still greater increase in their productions by the occupation of more lands. The necessity that existed of going abroad for provisions is becoming reduced every day. Still, with the increase of mining population, and the limited amount of land which can be put under cultivation, there is little prospect of our farmers are below as a week.

of land which can be put under cultivation, there is little prospect of our farmers ever lacking a market.

A Mistake.—We stated last week that one of Gen. Gandera's sons had left Tobac to join his father's standard. This was a mistake. Both the young gentlemen contemplate returning to Sonora as soon as practicable, and hope to be able, within a month, to join their father, but both are still in Tubac. We are under many obligations to them for items of news in reference to Sonora, which we have published from reference to Sonora, which we have published from

time to time.

INFROVEMENTS AT TUCSON.—Between Tucson and the mountains on the south-west is the broad Valley of the Santa Cruz-very fertile, well watered, and capable of producing large crops. In this valley several fine gardens have been laid out, with an abunee a rich feast in the future. Within a few miles basen there is considerable arable land, easily in gated, with good grazing grounds adjacent, all well adapted for ranches, and destined soon to be taken up

Residents of Tueson say the town has greatly improved within a year back. Various new buildings are in progress, and the next, whitewashed houses have an air of Americanism that is truly refreshing. have an air of Americanism that is truly refreshing. Mr. Robinson is erecting a capacious storenouse, and has, also, the finest garden in town. Col. Walker, Indian Agent, is also putting up a neat office, and the hotel lately opened has a good business. Near the town there are several extensive cattle ranches—the range being all along the valley of the Santa Cruz Mr. Hayden, late of the firm of Hayden & Robinson has left for the States to purchase an extensive stock of goods adapted to the trade of this Territory.

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

MILITARY ALLIES. From The Constitution, April 17.
We learn that the deputation of Winnebago Indians,

now in this city, have nearly completed the purposed blects of their mission to the seat of the General Government, and will soon return to their home in Minnesota.

This tribe consists of about two thousand men,

women, and children, of whom very favorable ac-counts have usually been received for several years past. In the last annual report of the agent, Mr. cast. In the last annual report of the agent, the Charles E. Mix, they are described as "uniformly peaceable and inoffensive." But two or three instances of drunkenness had of late been known among them; and in these—whatever may be thought of such the sealightened communities—the white rules in more enlightened communities—the white verdors of the "fire-drick" were promptly and justly punished by the imposition of beavy fines. The agent states further that these Indians have applied themselves with expressness to the pursuits of agriculture, the necessity of which they have been made to feel most keenly by the almost total disappearance of the leaffels and other profitable game from their prairies most sceniy the amount of the profitable game from their prairies and forests. Model farms have been established by the agency; farming implements have been provided for the Indians; manual-labor schools are conducted for the benefit of their children; and in every respect the true welfare of the tribe is sought to be promoted. by the United States Government, and not without gratifying evidences of success.

Among the duties committed to that delegation was Among the daties committed to that delegation was that of endeavoring to establish the claims of a number of their warriors to bounty land for military services readered to our Government. These claims have been presented herebofore; but the absence of the company rolls and all other recorded evidence has presented obstacles apparently insurmountable. Conscious of their right, nowever, these men persist in their demands, and appear determined to rest them mpon the equity of their cause. On the Minst they hold a highly interesting "talk" upon the subject with Charles F. Min, eq., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the Department of the Interior, Gen.

Lowry acting as interpreter, assisted by Peter Menlowry acting as interpreter, assisted by Peter Men-

Wall-con-de-cor-ab, the chief, and ancient orator of would try and not be too fond of it, nor make it too long. When he was a young man his village was near to Prairie du Chien, and the white men exame and built a village near. They were quiet in their villages, when the news came that the Sacs and the Foxes, were at war with the whites—that a battle had been fought and a great many killed; and soon they heard that battle had been fought, and a great many whites had been killed. He had no friendship for the red men who had done these things, for he was then monaning for a member of his family whom they had

alam. The agent and one of the white soldier-fathers then talked to him about these troubles. He had white blood in his veins and listened with pleasure. The soldier-father gave him a disg of the United States and a military dress, and told him the werds of the Great Father at Washington, who wished him and his records to dis no. The ington, who wished him and his people to dig up the tomahawk and use it against the Sacs, side by side with the white seldiers. He went from that council to his village called he. his village, called his young men around him, and started on the trail of the enemy. When he has got near to where Gov. Dodge was, he encamped, and sent word to the Governor, who soon came with forty sent word to the Governor, who soon can be had so soldiers, and placed them among the Indians. With these they overtook their enemies and fought them, but lost twelve men in the battle. The Winnebagoes followed Gov. Dodge on the trail until the battle of Badax, when they were in the thickest of the fight. Afterward Gov. Dodge sent word that he had waipped the Sace and Foxes, and wished the Winnebagoes to whip all who should attempt to cross the river, which they Sace and Fores, and wished the Winnebagoes to whip all who should attempt to cross the river; which they did, killing many of them. The Winnebagoes were all Summeron the war trail. Their crops were neglected, and they suffered much. The Sacs wasted the crops as they retreated over the fields, and this made the Win-nebagoes fight the harder for their Great Father. They delivered to Gen. Atkinson and Gov. Dodge more prisoners than these officers could take care of, They delivered to Gen. Atkinson and Gov. Dodge more prisoners than these officers could take care of, and the prisoners were therefore sent to Rock Island. The Winnebagoes were then told by Gov. Dodge that their Great Father wanted the big warriors taken—such men as Black Hawk and the Prophetand they soon heard that Black Hawk and his men were on Keesick River, cear Fort Winnebago. The Prophet was taken by the whites; but Black Hawk was taken by the Winnebagoes. Nee-no-hum-peekah was the man who did it. The war was then over; but when the Winnebagoes went to their home they found their crops had all been destroyed; and so they went back to the Fort and received flour and other thires to live upon.

went back to the Fort and received flour and other thirgs to live upon.

When the Winnebagoes were going down with their prisoners, they met Gov. Clark, Saperintendent of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis, who accompanied them to Rock Island, saying that he was much pleased at what they had done, and that they would be rewarded by their Great Father. They also saw Gen. Scott at Rock Island. He drew his sword and put it back into its scabbard, saying he had no use for it; his red brethren had made it of no use. He said their Great Father had heard of what had been done—"had heard of me," said the old chief; and Gen. Scott thanked the Winnebagoes in Gov. Dodge's name for the help they had given in the war. He said our closest Father always gave money and land to his own soldiers, and he would tell him of the services of the for the help they had given in the war. He said our Great Father always gave meney and land to his own soldiers, and he would tell him of the services of the Winnebagees, and he would then treat them in the same way; and the Winnebagees have always believed this. Their Great Father, after whipping the Sacs and Foxes, made peace with them; but there was no peace made between the Winnebagees and the Sacs and Foxes. The Sacs hated the Winnebagees for helping their Great Father, and when peace was made with the whites they struck at the Winnebagees for helping their Great Father, and when peace was made with the whites they struck at the Winnebagees, first at the family of the speaker. When he was away from home they stole upon his ledge and killed his wife and children! For ten years the Sucs and Foxes struck at the Winnebagees with their war parties, and at Red Cedars they killed men, women and children, and destroyed all they could. This all came because the Winnebagees had listened to the words of their Great Father. But the old chief thought the commissioner must have something about these things in the papers of his office. He could not name the officer with whom he and his party left Prairie du Chien. He had between thirty and forty warriors with him then. His brother, who is still living, left Pierre la Crosse with more than sixty warriors.

The Prophet said there were many Winnebagees in

warriors.

The Prophet said there were many Winnebagoes in The Prophet said there were many Winnebagoes in that war, and that some of them have left children who are row peor. The old man had told the truth. The Prophet was then very young, but was with the old chief in that war. Other tribes which he named had done little or nothing, yet they had been paid. The Winnebagoes did not ask to be paid for all their bases and sufferings, but thought the promises made to them should be performed.

The Commissioner explained that the names of the other Indians in the service of the United States had been set to the War Department, and that this was the reason why they had been rewarded; but the old chief replied that all Gov. Dodge's papers had been hurned up at Fort Winnebago. The Winnebagoes had served three months, and had received nothing except some captured horses Gen. Scott had turned over to them.

Little Hill areas and declared the words spoken to

Little Hill arose and declared the words spoken to be all true. His uncle had, in the battle of the Badist, killed one of the Sacs and turned his scalp over his eyes. Others now here could tell the names of the warriors who fought with Gov. Dodge. Little Hill had not reached the field until the battle was over; but Gov. Dodge was pleased with the bravery of the Winnebegoes, and thanked them. None of their names are forgotten. The man who took Black Hawk was a relation of Little Hill, and ever since has been called Black Hawk. Little Hill's brother was killed in that war. The Winnebagoes had lost a hundred scalps in it.

ared scalps in it.

The Commissioner finally promised to cause a search to be made for documentary evidence in their favor, and the delegation retired.

SUSPECTED OF FRATRICIDE.

A MAN CHARGED WITH CHOKING HIS BROTHER TO DEATH.

A few days ago, John and Michael McDonough, two Irish laborers, brothers, hired the second story rear room in Baxter street, of John Harding. They were single men, of intemperate habits, and quarrels were frequent between them. About 9] o'clock on Thursday evening, they went to their room together, and

Mrs. Harding went up to pacify them, butdid not succeed, as they kept up their brawl until 3 o'clock on Friday morning. At that hour, the noise increasing so much as to disturb the neighborhood, Mr. Harding called to his assistance Officers Radway of the Sixth Ward and Jarvis of the Fourteenth Ward, who went up to the room. Forcing open the door, they found John McDenough standing over his brother, who was seated on the floor near the wall, his head drooping pon his breast, apparently feeling his purse.

Michael was too much expansted to speak. parties were taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-House, out before reaching there Michael died. John denied using any violence whatever toward his brother. Cor oner Gamble is investigating the case. From a post mortem examination, marks of fingers were found upon the neck, as though the throat had been clutched. The brain was also found to be in a congested state.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

New City Railhoad.—The Common Council has granted permission to Samuel Westoott, C. Rawson and D. S. Gregory to by rails for the Jersey City and Hoboken Horse Railroad. The route will be, commenting near the northerly bounds of the city, down Grove street to Newark syeme, and Montgomery street to Jersey City Ferry. The permission is given subject to certain provisions, that they shall lay one track only in Wayne street, from Grove to Gregory street, through Gregory to York street, through York to Hudson street, along Hudson to Montgomery street up Montgomery street to Newark avenue, up Newark avenue to Grove or Eric street.

DEAD BODES FOUND.—Some boys, while playing on Wednesday on the shore of the Hudson River, rear the Elysian Fields, discovered the hodies of two newly born male to lants. Coroner Bohnstedt held an inquest, when the evidence of Dr. Chahert showed that they were still-bown, and most likely deposited there to avoid funeral expenses. A verdict in scoordance was rendered.

Appointments,-The Trenton State Gazette an APPOINTMENTS.—The Trenton State Gazette and accounces that Gov. Newell has appointed Jacob Herbert, of Monmouth, and Theodore P. Howell, of Easen, State Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies for one year. Mr. Howell is a Republican, and Mr. Herbert an American.

COMMON COUNCIL .- The Board of Councilmen of COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Councilmen of Hoboken met on Thursday eventing, and transacted countderable routine business. A special Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Board to attend the Water Celebration in Brooking, on Wednesday nizt, and this Cork wit directed to extend an invisation to the Mayor and Council elect and efficient of the present City (Government to accompany them. The contract for building the Bloomfeld-arrest sewer was awarded to J. k. J. Countingham of New-York. The Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday pexit, previous to the expiration of their term.

FOUR BROTRERS CONVICTED .- Last week in the Crawford (Indiana) Circuit Court, four brothers were convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years each, for horse stealing. One other brother, Thomas, who was also indicted, died some time ago in the jail at Leavenworth. Jonathan, another brother, the jail at Leavenworth. Jonathan, another brother, was also indicted, but has not been arrested. The father and still another son are under indictment in the Perry Circuit Court for the same offense—the father being now in iall at Rome awaiting his trial. This family, consisting of father and seven sons, have but few equals. They have resided for a long time in the upper part of Perry County, in a secluded spot, and have been suspected of dishonest practices; but from their number and the melicionances of their character, the citizens of that portion of the country were deterred from instituting legal inquiries.

FATAL CAMPUSE ACCIDENT .- The Coroner was called, on Thursday steman, to No. 42 Attorney street, to hold an inquest upon the body of a woman named Mary Dressel, who died from the effects of burns received by the explosion of a camphone lamp, which she was attempting to fill white lighted. A vertice of "Accidental death" was rendered.

TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES, CHARGED WITH THE

MURDER OF PHILIP BARTON KEY.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22, 1859. It is in contemplation on the part of the defense to agree to dispense with the summirg-up speeches on both sides, and to let the case go to the Jury after the evidence is closed. If the offer is made on one side it will probably be accepted on the other. It would be a gratifying instance of self-denial on the part of the two counsel for the defense, Messrs. Chilton and Brady, to whom the summing up has been committed, and would seem to be a prudent move in the interest of Mr. Sickles. The counsel for the defense feel some delicacy in making the offer, bet

think it possible the suggestion may come from the Jury, in which case they will assent. The mode of procedure here is somewhat peculiar. The mode of procedure here is somewhat peculiar. After the evidence is closed either side may ask the Court for instructions to the Jury on the law, and if none are asked, the Judge has nothing whatever to say to the Jury in the way of charging them. If instructions are asked by the one side and objected to by the othes, the matter is argued, and after the argument the Judge instructs the Jury, when the summing up speeches are made, the counsel for the prosecution having the last word. The Judge has nothing further to say to the Jury. In this case if the prosecution do not ask for instructions the defense will not, and thus argument on that point will be avoided, and the Judge will have no right to instruct the Jury.

The three witnesses, McElhone, Brodhead and Haldemar, who were attached yesterday, were called, but neither of them answered.

neither of them answered.

Mr. Chas. H. Winder, a member of the bar, addressed the Court, saying he wanted to make an explanation in regard to the testimony of Mr. Doyle.

The Judge—It is out of the usual course, and I do not see how it can be done unless you are put on the stand as a wifness.

stand as a witness.

Mr. Ould—That is what he proposes to do.

The Judge—It is not usual for a witness to call him

Mr. Carlisle-Mr. Winder himself feels some desire on the subject; there is none on our part.

The Judge—Explanations have become so frequent as to be annoying; that is not the object of testimony at all. If there he no objection I have none.

at all. If there he no objection I have none.

Mr. Braiy-We have none.

Mr. Wincer-I do not know if the counsel will indulge me to refer to the conversation to which Mr. Doyle referred yesterday; by so doing I think I can make it very clear and plain; unless they do, I have simply to state that Mr. Doyle was utterly mistaken in eaying that I had told him these papers were found on the person of Mr. Key at the time of the Coroner's inquest; what happened afterward I do not know, because I left at the conclusion of the testimony, and did not be pack.

Mr. Brady-I think that fully meets all that was said in respect to yeu.

Mr. Winder-I desire distinctly to say that at the me the search was made of Mr. Key's person, during a Coroner's inquest, there was not a scrap of paper

The Judge-No one says there was Mr. Winder-Mr. Doyle says I said there was. The Judge-It is a more confounding of the two

Joseph Dudrow, recalled—I did not think Mr. Sickles

Joseph Dudrow, recalled—I did not think Mr. Sickles was any more excited than any other man would be in a fight or anything of that kind; when the last shot was fired I was threty-five or forty feet from him; I did not hold any conversation with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I have frequently seen Mr. Seckles in Congress.

Mr. Deinfield, recalled—As to Mr. Sickles's appearance and manner it was rather cool; after he shot Mr. Key he walked away very quietly; he put the pistol in his pocket afterward; I saw nothing strange in his manner before he met Mr. Key; this is my impression after reviewing the affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I thought from his firing such a number of times that he was rather cool.

Mr. Brady—From that, I should think he was rather hot.

Witness-I never saw Mr. Sickles under excitement

before.

Q What was the distance between you and Mr. Sickles.

A. I did not measure it; it was about the width of the street; did not know the color of Mr. Sickles's eyes till I saw him in Court; thought he walked rather erect, and very dignified; cannot say whether ha walked alow or fast.

Chas. H. G. Lewis, sworn—Am connected with The Conversational Globe office; I have here the proceed-

Chas. H. G. Lewis, ewern—Am connected with The Congressional Globe office; I have here the proceedings of the House for Friday and Saturday, 25th and 25th of February last.

To Question by Mr. Carlisle—The reporters are Messrs. Hinks, Smith, McElhone, Andrews and Hays, don't know whether Mr. Andrews is in the city.

Mr. Carlisle—Take care of these papers.

Mr. Brady—Have you looked into these corpulent rols, to see how much of them pertains to Mr. Sickles?

Witness—They contain all the proceedings of those two days.

Mr. Brady-Judging from the bundles, I should be

Mr. Bracy—Jodging from the bundles, I should be very much alarmed at these speeches.

Mr. Carlisle—They are short speeches, made under the five minutes rule. This evidence is offered to show the condition of the prisoner's mind on the Priday and Saturday previous to the killing of Mr. Key.

Mr. Bracy—We don't object to this.

Mr. Carlisle—I know that; but I want the Court to

understand our purpose.

Mr. Brady—We admit that Mr. Sickles addressed that

the House on Saturday, but before he les all hope relative to his wife had been dispell

all hope relative to his wife had been dispelled.

Francis H. Smith, examined by Mr. Carlisle—Am one of the official corps of reporters of the House of Representatives; was in the House on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 25th of February last; Mr. Sickles made speeches on those days; have before me the manuscript of those speeches; that of the speech of Saturday is in the handwriting of Mr. McElhone entirely; the first three pages of Friday seem to be in the handwriting of Mr. McElhone; there are additional and corrections in Friday's speech in another handwriting and in different ink; do not know whose handwriting that is. writing that is.
To Mr. Brady-I do not know at what hour Mr. Sick.

es spoke; on Friday, I think he spoke at about 5 clock, and on Saturday, though I cannot speak pre-iesely about that, about 4 o'clock.

Mr. Carliele read from The Congressional Globe tha

Mr. Carliele read from The Congressional Globe the speech of Mr. Sickles on the subject of Navy Yards, delivered on Friday, the 20th, as follows:

"Mr. Sickles—I wave to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Ohlo, by striking out all the appropriations for all they friday, except house at Pensanols, Norriols, New York, delifornia and Sackett's Harbor. I think there is room for retressments and sconemy in reference to our Navy Yards statishments. Betrenonment should be now, as always, discriminative, and it should especially be so at this time, with reference to Navy Yards. Our economy should not cripple the more important naval establishments of the country. They should be appt upon an efficient footing. There never had been a time when a strong Navy was more necessary than now. But, Sir, it is a truth that in this country, with a very small Navy, we have more Navy Yards than the great naval powers of the work. We have more Navy Yards than ether England or France."

Mr. Carlisle them read from Mr. Sickles's Saturday speech on the same subject.

Witness—I cannot state at what hour this speech of Saturday was made; I only judge it was about 4 of Saturday was made: I only judge it was about 4 o clock, because the House met at 11 a.m., and adjourned at 9 p. m., and this occurs about the middle of

the day's proceedings.

To Mr. Brady-I was present when Mr. Sickles made those observations, both on Friday and Sater

Mr. Brady admitted that the corrections in the mas-Mr. Brady admitted that the corrections in the man-necipt of Friday's speech were in the handwriting of Mr. Sickles.

The manuscript was then exhibited to the Jury.

To Mr. Carlisle—I do not know at what hour the revision was made; speeches are sometimes revised within ten minutes of the time that they are reported.

To Mr. Brady—It would not have taken ten minutes or make all the corrections in that manuscript. To Mr. Carlisle—The practice of sending speaches for evision is by no means uniform; in a majority of ages the speeches are not, during the last days of the exion, handed to the Members till the next morning;

how it was in this case I do not know.

Some delay occurred here while Mr. Smith was examining the records of the votes on Saturday, the 25th of February.
Witness, to Mr. Carlisles—I have examined the roll

witness, to Mr. Carlaise—I have examined the foliof votes; on Friday Mr. Sickies seems to have voted on the last vote at the time of adjournment, which was about 9 o'clock; Mr. Sickies appears to have voted on the last vote on Saturday; there is no indication here at what time that vote was takes, or as to what it had reference.
Some further time was occupied by witness in exam-

ining the manuscript of Saturday's proceedings in the House. During this time there were frequent confer-ences between Mr. Sickles and his counsel, and gon-

eral conversation was indulged in.

The Judge and Jury took advantage of the pause in
the proceedings and left the court.

Over half an hour passed before proceedings was In the mean time the three absent witnesses were in

quired after, but none of them made their appearance.

Mr. Carlisle informed the Court that the prosecution had submitted to the counsel for the defence an offer of evidence, and were waiting for the result of these

examination of it It is surmised that this offer of evidence is one